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ON 22 AUG 1977

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FREE INDIA

FOUNDER : E. R. GOVINDAN

Vol. XXXVIII | Madras, Sunday, August, 21, 1977 | No. 49

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Waste Paper Co.

180, Anna Pillai Street.
MADRAS-600 001.

K.C. Khanna Feels Not Even Small Beginnigs are Made On

THE ECONOMIC FRONT

THE Janata government has restored the freedoms and banished fear. But it has yet to make a start in creating some order out of the chaos on the economic front. No one expects it to put an end to poverty or unemployment with a magic wand. Even the attempt to curb prices will take time. But most of the economic problems are familiar and so are the possible options. Nothing can be done without hurting the vested interests of one group or another.

Though a period of five months is too short to produce any worthwhile results, it is long enough for any government to show that it is capable of taking the hard decisions which every remedial action invariably involves. There is no sign yet of the requisite determination on the Janata government's part, writes K.C Khanna in the Times of India.

A conference of chief ministers and two informal meetings of the Union cabinet have been held to chart a broad outline of the new economic policy. But, as the CPM has rightly complained the Central government did not even care to prepare for the chief ministers' meeting a paper defining its own views or summarising its own thinking on prices and other issues. The result was a rambling and wide-ranging discussion without any focus. As for the informal meetings, by their very nature they could hardly be expected to yield a concerte plan of action.

FROTH AND FOAM

If the government means business it has to first sort out its own ideas on how to fight inflation, boost production in farms or factories, ensure industrial peace, create more jobs, reshape the educational system and so on, circulate a time-bound plan of action in advance, invite the reactions of chief ministers and others, work out a consensus and fix responsibility down the line. Brief impromptu speeches, with everyone free to air his views on any subject under the sun can only produce froth and foam, not the kind of hard decisions the situation demands.

On the face of it, it should not be too difficult for the new government to deploy the country's comfortable reserves of food and foreign exchange to make tangible progress towards its stated goals. The need to draw them down in order to augment the supplies of marktable commodities, curb the money supply with the public, ease the growing pressure on prices and augment the budgetary resources has been stressed time and again by every minister and every economist who has anything to do with the making of economic policy. But what is the record ?

Commodity prices are still about 12 per cent higher than they were about a year ago On the other hand, food stocks in the government's godowns have risen from 18 million tonnes in March to 22 million tonnes or more today despite the ban on further imports. And in the same period the government has tried to keep its hard currency reserves low through the simple expedient of repaying outstanding loans. Even so, the RBI's foreign assets have shot up in the last four months alone by Rs. 290 crores or more than 10 per per cent ! Signs of a decisive reversal of the trend in either case are not in sight. Indeed, the RBI's figures throw no light on the growth of the so-called secret funds it usually holds overseya.

It will not require too much money or effort, for example, to strengthen the system for the public distribution of food. A widely-dispersed network of 240,000 fair price shops and an organisation to service them already exists Their number may have to be doubled or tribled if at least one such shop is to be provided in every village with a population of 300 or more. The task of picking up suitable vendors in the rural areas is certainly not beyond the ken of the state governments. They or the Centre may have to spend some money to provide additional storage or transport facilities. But they can recoup the outlay many times over through reduction of the national stockpile and interest charges as well as the losses involved in the cross-movement of grain or deterioration of cereals at central storage points.

STILL DEBATING

It can, of course, be argued that the purchasing power in the countryside is low and that, instead of buying wheat or rice for cash at controlled rates from a fair price shop at their doorstep, the landless workers and the Harijans may have willy-nilly to procure high-priced grain from the local *bania* on credit. But the answer to this problem is to make haste slowly, not to stay put. Ration shops can first be opened in villages where co-operative or bank credit is already available for consumption purposes ; the others can be catered to in planned stages.

Most of the Janata leaders are still debating as to what should be the relative priorities of agriculture, industry and social services for deploying scarce resources in the sixth plan. Others are so enamoured of the idea of decentralising industry that they want the output of all textile mills to be earmarked entirely for export ! Do they realise that the world market cannot simply absorb 4,000 million metres of cloth even at throwaway prices ? And, what do they propose to do with another 1,100 million metres of cloth being produced by power-looms which, after all, remain as capital-intensive in small, backward units as in the large mills ? Handlooms are certainly more labour-intensive than powerlooms but their output has to be heavily subsidised to give the handloom weavers an income of Rs. three or Rs. four a day compared to Rs. twelve or more being earned by a mill worker. Can the government shoulder the burden of the huge subsidy required to clothe the nation entirely with handloom cloth ?

Instead of floating such harebrained ideas, why can't the Janata leaders focus attention on what can be done to ameliorate the plight of the rural folk here and now ? It is no secret that at least a tenth of the country's food

(Contd. on page 7)

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THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

A humble seeker that I claim to be has need to be most cautious and, to preserve the balance of mind, he has to reduce himself to zero before God will guide him.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Aug. 21, 1977

PRESIDENT SHOWS THE WAY

The President, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, on the eve of Independence Day announced that he would shift to a simpler house from Rashtrapati Bhavan.

He has also said that he would surrender Rs. 7,000 from his salary every month and subject the balance to income-tax.

It is heartening to note that he would reduce the expenditure in the maintenance of Rashtrapathi Bhawan

His assurance that the smaller house he would be moving into "will not be inconsistent with or detract from the dignity of the high office" dispels the fear that the dignity and decorum of the high office may be affected by his move

This high minded gesture on his part will have meaning only if it induces other high dignitaries to emulate him in this regard.

It will be highly anomolous if governors of states, big or small, continue to live in the opulent houses built for their colonial predecessors and maintained at enormous cost to the exchequer while the president take up residence in a smaller house. They too must move into smaller bungalows and reduce the vast retinue of servants who wait on them today.

Union Ministers and State Ministers as well as other public men who live in palatial bungalows maintained at government's cost can follow the example in austerity.

Goodwill Towards All

ONE sign of a truly religious man is that he bears good will towards all. No one is his enemy. It is not that he loves only those who belong to his community or country. He loves everybody. He loves even those who oppose him or try to harm him. He loves people irrespective of whether they are good or bad. Even the worst criminal has his sympathy, affection, and goodwill. He is sorry for him, but he never hates him. He knows he has been misled and the only way to save him is through love and affection which he extends fully, unreservedly. Who does not know deprivation of love and care is one sure way of forcing a child into crime?

A religious man gives his love because he cannot help it. It is as natural to him as breathing. He loves you not because he is anxious to correct you—it is none of his business to correct anybody except himself—but because he thinks you are a friend, a dear one, to whom he owes his love as a matter of course. He feels as if you have done him a great favour if you accept him as his friend, but he will love you just as well even if you do not. It is not that he feels superior because he is helping you or because you need his help. He does for you exactly what he would have done for himself if he were in your place. He helps you not because he feels it is his religious or social duty or because he expects a return. You may have done him harm in the past and may do the same again in the future, but he helps you all the same.

There is the story of a man trying to save a scorpion from drowning, but each time he picked it up from water when he fell into it, it stung him. When somebody remonstrated with him for being such a fool, his reply was: 'I am behaving like this because I can't do otherwise, just as the scorpion is doing what it must do.'

Sarada Devi is known to have treated everybody as her child. There was a criminal whom everybody treated as an outcaste, but he too was like a child to her. The man belonged to another village and another religion. Yet whenever he called on her—sometimes he called after completing a sentence in prison—she welcomed him and fed him with great care. Why did she do so? How was it possible for her to love all, and to love all alike, so that each felt that she loved him the best?

The answer is that a truly religious man sees God everywhere. He sees Him most in man, whom religion often refers to as the highest reflection of God. Even the worst man has God in him. God may be hiding in him now, but someday He may break out through the layers of evil which now conceal the goodness that is in him. It is a question of time and also of course a question of effort on the part of the man. He must realize that he has surrended to evil, which is a mistake, and he can certainly assert himself and be what he really is—a child of God.

He is divine by birth-right and he must prove that in his life, in his character, in everything he does. It is all right that he will struggle but society also has its duty in this. It is not that society will merely look on while the man is struggling and struggling only to fail. It cannot look on even if he is not struggling at all as it may very well happen. It is the duty of society, first to protect him from evil and if, by misfortune, he succumbs to evil, to educate him, help him, and guide him so that he may keep struggling till he is completely transformed and becomes a true child of God

—Bulletin of the Ramakrishna Mission Inst. of Culture.

Man Biting Man Can Spread Rabies

Not only dogs but man biting man Can also spread rabies, according to Dr. J.K. Dutta, Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, New Delhi.

Instances of rabies from man-bites have been reported though not in his hospital where 47 died of rabies last year alone, he told a meeting of the Indian Medical Association last week.

Dr. Sathya Prakash, formerly with the World Health Organisation, said that rabies virus were also found to be air borne. He warned people should not ignore pups which were mostly responsible for rabies infection.

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The Entry

An entry made by the Sewree Police Station, Bombay, in the crime sheet on August 3 about a robbery case states: Weapons—Knife, fist blows (not recovered)!

—Times of India.

Time-Honoured Tradition

Teacher Francis McDonagh of Camden (England) was charged in court with "threatening behaviour." He threw an egg because he had been disgusted at marchers' racialist banner and their singing of the nazi song "Horst Wessel". He was granted an absolute discharge, but not because the magistrate sympathized with his feelings. "Egg-throwing", the latter said, "is a time-honoured tradition in British political life."

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Apartheid Boomerang

For two months now no one in Mossel Bay, a small resort in Cape Province (South Africa), has seen a film, be he Black, Coloured or White. For when the council told the cinema owner that he could sell tickets only to whites, he said there were too few of them to make it profitable and shut the cinema.

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Antique Toys

Adults usually buy toys for their children or grand-children, but at auctions recently held in some West European countries, the United States and Japan, they bought them for themselves. About 12,000 toys made before World War II that had remained unsold were put up for sale. Some old people apparently liked them more than they did when they were young. A Mickey Mouse organ grinder made in about 1930 fetched £ 1,800.

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Sterling Attraction

Britain is flooded with foreign visitors. It is expected that there will be more than 11 million of them this year. The sights are not the only thing that attracts them. For possessors of hard currency, the systematic depreciation of the starling has made London a "cheap city". For the state budget, the influx of foreign visitors is profitable inasmuch as they spend $10 millions day. But some Britons are not pleased. "What does the average Londoner get out of it?" asks the *London Evening Standard*. "Packed buses and packed lunches, unbearable shopping and unobtainable taxis." Accountant E. B. Kitchen told a reporter: "We Londoners are going to go completely berserk".

A Centennial Tribute

Ananda Coomaraswamy

Prof. MONI BAGCHEE

'THE last end of every human activity is the Knowledge of God. It is our duty to refer all our acts to our last end.' Thus said Ananda Kentish Coomaraswamy whose birth centenary falls on August 22 this year. Though not an Indian by birth, Coomaraswamy has done so much for India as no other Indian has ever done. If today our ancient art has gained recognition in the West and if today India is recognised as a leading exponent of artistic values, it is in no small measure due to the Herculian efforts of this one man, who had an almost unmatched understanding of Indian culture, language, religion and philosophy and combined this rich background with considerable expository skill. Coomaraswamy has rightly been called a Colossus who bestrode the scene of Indian art and culture for more than forty years and brought back to it the lost glories and vanished pride. Here was a man who synthesized faith and reason to become one of the greatest exponents and interpreters of the spirit of Asia. He did yeoman service to the East-West understanding through the medium of art.

EDUCATION

Ananda K. Coomaraswamy was born on August 22, 1877, in Colombo, Ceylon, the son of a distinguished Sinhalese gentleman, Sir Mutu Coomaraswamy, the first Hindu to have been called to the Bar in London, and the author of the first translation into English of a Pali Buddhist text. He was also the first Asian to be knighted during the reign of Queen Victoria. Sir Mutu died before his son was two years old and the child was brought up in England by his accomplished British mother (who survived until 1942).

Ananda Coomaraswamy did not return to his native land until nearly a quarter of a century later. He was educated first at Wycliffe College at Stonehouse in Gloucestershire, and later at the University of London. Although, without doubt, the Sinhalese youth felt the all-pervading influences of John Ruskin and William Morris in the awakening nineties, his deeper interest were focussed upon Science, in particular upon Geology and Mineralogy. At twenty-two he contributed a paper on 'Ceylon Rocks and Graphite' to the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society; and at twenty-five he was appointed Director of the Mineralogical Survey, Government of Ceylon. A few years later his work on the Geology of Ceylon won him the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of London. His early training in Botany and Geology and his career in Ceylon must have laid the firm foundations of a catholic mind which was to flower later in aesthetics and philosophy.

DEDICATED TO STUDY OF ART

Life in Ceylon opened his eyes to the witheting blight cast upon her native arts and crafts by the invasion of occidental industrialism. Courageously and unequivocally the young Ananda become the champion of those native cultures and handicrafts which were threatened with extermination by the proselytizing fury of occidental civilization. After three years in the Ceylon Government, Coomaraswamy decided to dedicate himself to the study of art. He came to India and travelled throughout the subcontinent as a lone pilgrim in search of her heritage for about ten years. His unerring eye discovered many gems of Indian art, from which he built a vast and priceless collection. Coomaraswamy never wanted to leave India. It was his wish that if the Government or some public organization built a Museum at Varanasi (Banaras), he would donate his entire collection to it and devote the rest of his life to research. Unfortunately, neither the alien Government nor the public showed any interest and so he left for America in 1915. In the following year, he was appointed a Research Fellow of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, which also purchased his large art collection. Subsequently he become the Keeper of its Department of Indian, Persian and Mohomedan Art which he made into a sanctuary of some of the masterpieces of Asian paintings, sculptures, ceramics, jewellary etc. Even in the closing years of his life, this great savant, this great indologist and art historian, expressed his desire to return to India and settle somewhere below the Himalayas. But this was not to be. He passed away towards the end of 1947.

ELOQUENT DEFENDER

Such is the brief biographical outline of Coomaraswamy's crowded career. But, it is the mind—the all encompassing mind of Coomaraswamy—and not the biographical details that really matters. Beginning with Geology and Mineralogy, Coomaraswamy's researches became universal and all-embracing, ranging from philosophy in a dozen languages to music and iconography, and from the most ancient metaphysics to the most contemporary problems in politics, sociology and anthropology.

He was our most eloquent defender of the traditional philosophy of oriental art. This philosophy he interpreted many times and with a wealth of explicit references. For Coomaraswamy, as spokesman of tradition, 'disinterested aesthetic contemplation' is a contradiction in terms, a nonsense. The purpose of art has always been and still should be, effective communication. But what, ask the critics, can works of art communicate? 'Let us tell the painful truth', Coomaraswamy retorts 'that most of these works of art are about God, whom nowadays we never mention in police society'.

Coomaraswamy was a unique fusion of art historian, philosopher, orientalist, linguist and and expositor. His knowledge of arts and handicrafts of the oriental world was unexcelled, and his many monographs on aspects of oriental art either established or revolutionized entire fields of art. He was also one of the gratest orientalists of all time, with an almost unmatched understanding of all facets of traditional culture. He covered the philosophic and religious experience of the entire pre-modern world, both eastern and western, and for him primitive, medieval European, Indian, classical experience of truth and art were only slightly different dialects in a common universal language. In short, Coomaraswamy was more than an art-critic or art-historian, he interpreted the *philosophia perennis* through the medium of the arts and this is where his eminence lies. In this connection we are at once reminded of one of his oft-quoted famous utterances: 'Nations are created by poets and artists, not by merchants and politicians. In art lie the deepest.

PLAYED A DISTINGUISHED ROLE

Coomaraswamy came to India at the turn of this century to find his way through the forest of the unknown to the citadel of India's cultural heritage. To him the geographical entity that is India, was not a barrier for his search for and attainment of truth. It was the reawakened India of the nineteenth century through which he made his voyage with a searching eye and perceptive mind. In the course of his sojourn extending over a decade, the young pilgrim bathed deep in the various reservoirs which had preserved the spirit of thirty centuries of a nation's civilization. He discovered for himself the basis, the function and purpose of India's civilization. It is astonishing to find in all his writings—books, tracts and essays—scholarly references to and discourses on different branches of knowledge ranging from paintings and sculpture, philosophy, music, classical literature, social science and other diverse subjects. He touched nothing which he did not adorn. The conclusions, decisions and synthesis he arrived at, the classifications he made not only in arts and architecture, but almost in all the subjects he touched,—even after new discoveries and researches made in the course of all the years after the publication of his innumerable writings—have not been found to be incorrect or incomplete. Indeed, he had a Seer's vision. In the unfolding of this myriad-minded intellect from Geology to Archaeology and thence to all arts and expressions, from the humblest to the highest aspirations of all madkind—one is tempted to find a parallel to Leonardo's universal interests. But above all. Coomaraswamy played a very distinguished role which was destined for him—the role of an ambassador of a subjugated country representing and explaining her culture to the world, just as before him Swami Vivekananda played the role of a spiritual ambassador representing and explaining the universal gospel of the Vedanta to the world.

Coomaraswamy's last word on Indian culture is summed up in the following beautiful words: 'When I survey the life of India during the last 3,000 years, and bear in mind her literature, tradions and ideals, the teaching of her philosophy, and the work of her nameless arsists, the music of her sons and daughters, and the nobility of the religion they have evolved, and where from these elements form a picture of an ideal India and an ideal earthly life, I confess that it is difficult for me to imagine a more powerful source of inspiration, a deeper well of truth to draw upon.'

It may be stated without fear of contradiction that Coomaraswamy's love and regard for the

(Contd. on page 5)

A Varsity Record!

Does it take THREE YEARS for a University to revalue a handful of examination answer papers? As far as the Sagar University of Madhya Pradesh is concerned, it does!

Some Law students of this University who had been declared as failed in the 1974 examinations had asked for a revalutions of their answer papers. The University treated this genuine request of their students with utter contemtd and callousness.

When they proudly declared the results, this year, most of the students had either scored a First or Second Class.—*Current.*

FUN AND LAUGHTER

HER POWER

A woman was boasting to a friend that her husband had quit smoking. "My, that takes will power," said the friend.

"Indeed it does," agreed the wife, "and that's just what I've got".

x x x

THE CHOICE

"Godfrey asked me yesterday to marry him and make him the happiest man in the world."

"Which have you decided to do ?"

x x x

ROUNDED OFF !

A minister in a small town was called to perform his first marriage ceremony. The bashful couple remained standing after he had finished the rites and, in a brave attempt to round off the affair, he stammered : "It's all over now. Go and sin no more !"

x x x

SMALL COMFORT

Every night around six a tired-looking man used to board the 42nd Street trolley in New York —and each evening he would remark to the conductor that his feet hurt. One night the conductor asked him why he didn't buy another pair of shoes if the ones he had worn so long were uncomfortable.

"Well, it's this way," the man said. "I have so little in life. A year ago my wife has left me. My son is in jail. My daughter ran away from home. And the only comfort I have when I get home each night is to take off these shoes".

x x x

TAKING RISKS !

The chruch service was proceeding successfully, when an attractive young woman, who was seated in the balcony, became so excited that she leaned out too far and fell over the railing. Her dress caught in the chandelier, and she was suspended in mid-air. The minister noticed her undignified position and thundered to his congregation : "Any person who turns to look will be stricken stone blind."

A man whispered to his companion : "I'm going to risk one eye".

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DEVASTATING !

The brazen young tennis player entered the official's office and said, "I'm sure I'm going to be invited to the big tournament coming up—just as sure as I am that you wouldn't want your wife to hear about the gay young redhead we met over in New Jersey".

"Of course you'll be invited," said the older man. "And may I congratulate you on your devastating backhand stroke".

x x x

PROTECTED

"How about a little kiss, baby ?"

"No, I have scruples !"

"Thass awright. I've been vaccinated".

x x x

THE REASON

They were discussing feminine rights at a dinner table at which sat Yvonne Printemps. "All that argumentation seems useless to me." Said her neighbour. "Which woman would not rather be beautiful than intelligent ?"

"That's true," replied. Yvonne "But do you know why? Because most men are dull ; but very few are blind".

x x x

MISTAKEN

An Irishman and a Scotsman were passing a Roman Catholic cathedral in Montreal. The Irishman removed his hat ; the Scot did the same.

After they had pass, the Irishman said to the Scotsman : "I thought you were a Presbyterian. I was glad to see you take off your hat when you passed the Holy Church !"

"Church !" said the Scot man. "Mon. I thought it was the Bank of Montreal".

x x x

HIS WORRY !

The first form teacher took one look at Wilmer and knew he was going to give trouble. But when she started to explain arithmetic to her class she was pleased to see he was paying close attention. When she had finished several problems she asked : "Are there any questions ?"

"Yes," said Wilmer. "Where do those little numbers go when you rub them out ?"

x x x

OUTDONE !

The newly-rich woman was trying to make an impression.

"I clean my diamonds with ammonia," she said, "my rubies with Bordeaux wine, my emeralds with Danzig brandy, and my sapphires with fresh milk."

"I don't clean mine," said the quiet woman sitting next to her. "When they get dirty I just throw them away".

SIMPLE

An eccentric man walked into the restaurant and sat down at a table.

"What will you have, sir ?" asked a waiter.

The customer shook his head. "Not a thing," he replied. "I'm not hungry".

The waiter stared. "Then what is the idea," he grumbled, "of coming in here ?"

The customer shrugged his shoulders nonchalantly. "Its very simple," he explained. "This is my lunch hour."

x x x

THE PROBLEM

"Do you say : 'A hen is siting or a hen is setting ?' "

"I don't know. All I bother about is : 'When she cackles, is she laying ; or is she lying ?"

x x x

DIVORCE !

A film star who married rather often found it expedient to get a divorce in a hurry. Her lawyer suggested Mexico.

"But I don't speak Spanish," she protested.

"That's all right," said the lawyer. "Whenever there's a pause all you have to do is to say, Si, si !"

When she appeared in court the whole population turned out to witness the event. There was much emotion and bowing and the star said "Si, si" very firmly on numerous occasions. Suddenly the crowd gave a great cheer.

"Well, I guess I'm divorced," she said complacently.

"Divorced, my eyes," cried her lawyer "you've just married the judge !"

* * *

IN THE SAME BOAT

One little girl of seven ran to tell her playmate that there was a new baby at the house. "Is he going to stay ?" asked the playmate.

" Guess so," said the little girl. "He has all his clothes off."

"How do you know it's a he?"

"I heard them say the baby has Ma's features and Pa's fixtures."

"Who brought the baby ?" asked the playmate.

"Dr. Pemberton."

"Dr. Pemberton ? Oh, we take from him, too."

* * *

PARALLEL

The orchestral concert was a novelty to the elderly lady. "It's rather wonderful," she said to her companion. "If you shut your eyes it's just like being at home listening to the radio."

* * *

THE PUZZLE !

Working on a cross word puzzle, Mrs. Clark asked : "What is a female sheep ?"

"Ewe," replied Mr. Clark–and the battle was on.

CONSIDERATE

A thin, worn-out woman brought her husband to court.

"Judge," she said, "he's so terribly cruel ! He's a hypnotist and just before meal time he always hypnotizes me and turns me into a canary and gives me nothing but canary seed to eat."

"Is that true ?" the judge asked.

"Your Honor," said the husband, "she's a lucky woman. I could just as easily turn her into a sparrow and then she'd have to go out and hunt her own food!"

* * *

EXPLANATION

"Well, my father has another wife to support".

"Bigamy ?"

"Naw, I got married".

* * *

TOO EARLY

They are telling the story now of the arrival in Britain of a shipment of fresh eggs from the United States. One store received its allotment and the proprietor immediately put a sign in the window : THESE EGGS ARE FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS ONLY. A line formed in front of the store, and as it moved up, one woman whispered to the clerk. "I'd consider it a favour you'd put a dozen eggs under the counter for me. I'll call for them in the morning,"

x x x

ENTERPRISING !

A Lobour Party supporter was extolling the virtues of Socialism.

"Britain has bonnie babies," he said dramatically. "Why ?"

"Private enterprise," cried a heckler from the rear.

x x x

ENVY

"Do you know," said one Yorkshireman to another, "my wife's an angel." "By gum," replied the other, "you're lucky —mine's still living."

x x x

THE REASON

"I am a man of few words," said Robinson.

"Married, of course ?" queried Thompson.

x x x

EXPLANATION

"Come out of that water ! Bathing's not allowed there."

"Pardon me, I'm not bathing. I'm drowning".

x x x

FAINTING FIT !

Notice in a London tailor's window : "Don't stop outside and faint ; come inside and have a good fit."

* * *

CAT AND MOUSE !

A woman entered a grocery store and asked for a nice cake. "Here's a very nice one," said the clerk.

"Now, Mr. Needleman, I'm surprised at you," she replied "That cake looks like the mice have been eating it."

"Impossible," answered Mr. Needleman. "The cat was lying on it all night."

Oil From Coal

Bonn (DaD)—A new coal liquefaction process developed in the Federal Republic of Germany seems more than likely to prove a money-spinner, given the current price of crude oil. The process, based on research backed financially by the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology, combines catalytic high-pressure hydration of coal—a technique known since 1913—with a modified Fischer-Tropsch method of synthesising oil. The missing link is a gasification plant that completes the process of converting coal into motor fuels.

The new technique was recently outlined to the general public by a chemical industry delegation that was on a visit to Australia. The Australian government is particularly interested because both anthracite and brown coal can be used as a raw material. Australian hard coal is high-grade and versatile and, for the most part, exported. Victoria, on the other hand, has the world's largest proven reserves of brown coal.

Yet so far little use has been made of these deposits, Australian brown coal being worked sporadically to provide fuel for power stations. Open-cast mining would be extremely inexpensive, however, and an economic method of synthesising oil and motor fuels from brown coal would not only reduce Australia's dependence on petroleum imports ; it would also be good business.

Karl-Heinz Imhausen, the head of the Federal Republic delegation, claimed that fuel synthesised by means of the new technique could prove up to twenty per cent less expensive than fuel refined from petroleum. A prototype he had in mind would use nine million tons of brown coal a year, converting it into 2.9 million tons of fuel: 45 per cent gasoline, 45 per cent diesel oil and ten per cent propellent gas.

Two companies in Germany currently plan to build a pilot plant which will, for the most part, cost the process. Technical hitches are unlikely, since the technique on which the process is based are all tried and trusted.

The process has been patented worldwide and Bonn is keen to capitalise on it in export markets. The Bonn government is currently backing research into coal liquefaction to the tune of nearly forty million deutsch-marks a year. In Australia's case, however, Bonn would be happy to trade the know-how in exchange for guaranteed supplies of uranium. The Federal Republic depends entirely on imported uranium and would like to ensure as many sources of supply as possible. There is an existing uranium agreement between Bonn and Canberra, and the two countries have also signed an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation.

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heritage of India were unbounded and his life-history will remain for ever as a shining example of a dedicated soul diffused with emotion, imagination and scientific reasoning. It was he who discovered that art, architecture, music and literature in this subcontinent had their roots in religion, and nourished by philosophical concepts, had the way for the classes as well as the masses for the attainment of the desired end. If he had any doctrine : 'The well of wisdom, knowledge and happiness, is not beyond anybody's reach : come one, come all ; drink to your fill from the well ; carry the contents and give it unto all.'

—from Vedanta Kesari

New Technique For Poison Treatment

Haemoperfusion is the name doctors at Giessen University, Federal Republic of Germany, have given to a new technique that is proving a swift, reliable and effective means of cleansing the blood of poison, particularly that of patients who take an overdose of sleeping pills.

The patient's blood is passed through a carbon filter which cleanses it even of fat-soluble and protein-bound toxins, whereas dialysis—the kidney machine treatment — only deals with water-soluble substances. The new carbon filter treatment is particularly effective with the bromides in 'sleepers'.

Braille 'Tape Recorder'

Providing reading matter for the blind is a problem—a problem of sheer weight. A 250-page paper-back transcribed into Braille adds up to 400 large pages weighing twelve kilograms, or 26.4lbs. A new Braille 'tape recorder' developed at the Heinrich Hertz Communications Technology Institute, West Berlin, puts paid to both the bulk and the weight.

It consists of a combined transcription and reading device the size of a portable typewriter and a cassette recorder which records and reproduces Braille. When the recorder is switched on, the Braille imprint runs like punched tape across the reading section of the device. Anyone fluent in Braille can read away happily, rewind the tape and reread a chapter and generally enjoy and learn from a light-weight cassette.

What is more, the blind can also record their own thoughts, ideas and messages in Braille, typing away on the keyboard and running a fingertip over the tape to make sure they have written what they want to write before storing it on tape. The Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology has allocated a grant towards mass manufacture of this ingenious Braille 'tape recorder.'

Bharat Electronics

INDIA was ushered into the electronic age with the birth of Bharat Electronics Limited, at Jalahalli (Bangalore) in 1954. The production activities at Bangalore started in 1956 with two items. At that time the Company had about 1,000 persons on its rolls. Since then, the activities have developed into a fascinating pattern and encompass many facets and functions. Today, the Company employs over 16,000 people in its two units at Bangalore and Ghaziabad. Its products go into a vast variety of electronic equipment which touches the life of common people all the time.

In the national endeavour of progress, BEL is playing a vital role in the fields of communication, entertainment, detection, digital techniques, instrumentation, etc. Its users are spread over in diversified fields of defence, police, posts and telegraphs, broadcasting and TV, civil aviation, meteorology, industry, medicine, etc. These users are relying more and more on BEL whose production covers nearly the entire spectrum of electronics. The product range includes radars, broadcasting and TV transmitters and studio equipment, communication equipment, in HF, VHF, UHF and microwave ranges which can be used for ground-to-ground, ground-to-air, ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore, long and short distance communications.

MAIN SOURCE

BEL is the main source of components to the electronic industry in India. It is producing and supplying receiving valves, transmitting tubes, cathode-ray, microwave, X-ray and TV picture tubes, germanium and silicon semiconductor devices, integrated circuits, piezo-electric crystals and crystal filters, mica and ceramic capacitors transformers, coils, etc.

The Bangalore complex of the Company is spread over an area of 292 hectares employing about 14,000 men and women. These skilled and dedicated men have achieved a high degree of sophistication in the production of various components and equipments. The production activities are spread over six production divisions, each a big entity which could have been a factory by itself.

The Development and Engineering Divisions alone employ about 800 persons out of which about 300 are highly qualified and trained engineers. Many products such as radars for Meteorological Department, digital synthesisers, TV equipment, professional tape recorders and other studio equipment for All India Radio, transreceivers for defence, complete range of wireless equipment for police and other users have been designed and developed by them to meet the challenges of tomorrow. The solid state gun control equipment for Vijayanta tanks was a notable achievement.

EXPORTS

The second unit of the Company in Ghaziabad went into production in January, 1974. The factory is laid out on an area of 84 hectares and at present employs about 4,000 people. The unit is producing radars, troposcatter and microwave communication equipment for the police and other users. A major breakthrough was achieved in 1976 in the successful production of the 2GHz microwave troposcatter equipment by this factory. This equipment was designed and developed by BEL Engineers.

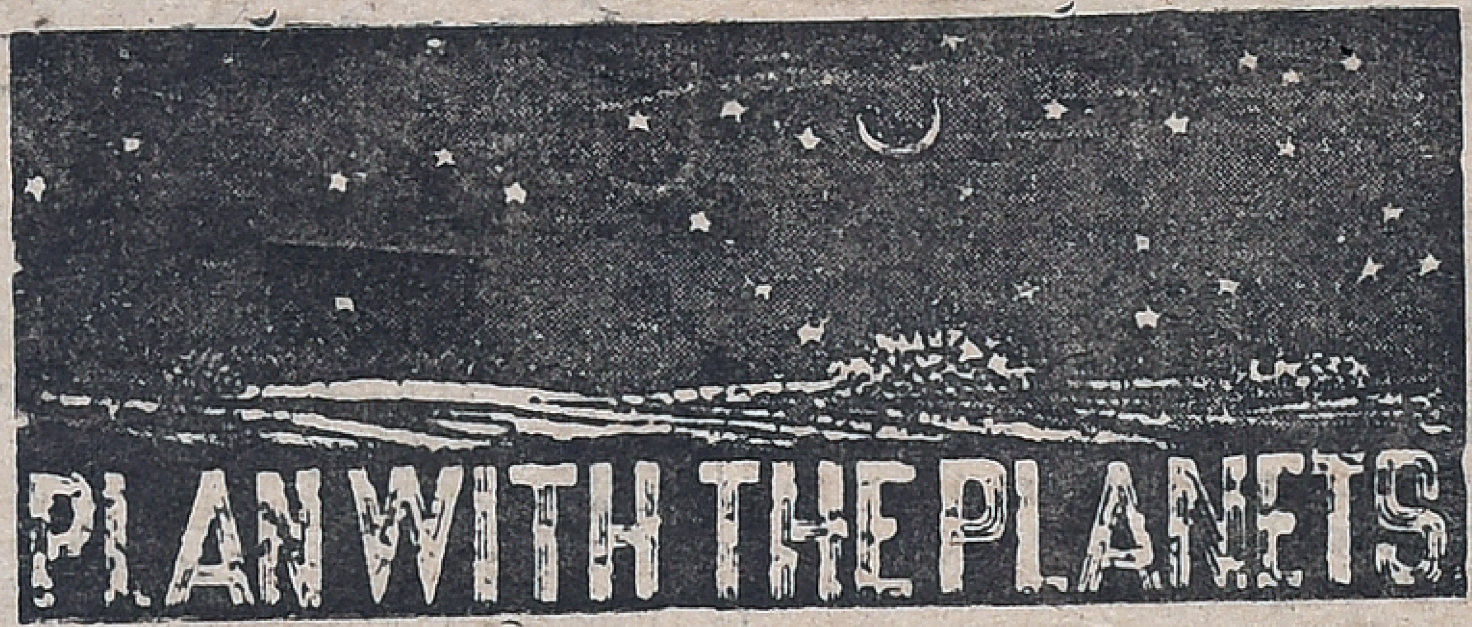
The first terminal was accepted by the customers after rigorous testing as per customer specifications.

The production of the year 1975-76 was Rs. 623 million. The exports were Rs. 7.5 million. In the year 1976-77, the Company's exports are expected to cross Rs. 100 million mark.

RED LETTER DAY

July 7, 1976, will be remembered as a red letter day as on this day the first consignment of a sophisticated electronic equipment system delivered against the Rs. 340 million export order to Switzerland was despatched by the BEL. Two thingsare significant about this event. One, it is the country's largest ever export order for a single electronic item. Two, the export is to an advanced West European country. The representatives of the Swiss firms have expressed their appreciation of the quality of the equipment.

It may be pointed out that India is a comparative new comer in the field of electronics. Production in BEL during its earlier stages mainly consisted of items based on imported know-how. In the last two decades of its existence, BEL has gained a high degree of technological self-reliance. Sizable investment in in-plant research and development has given a momentum to the process of indigenisation. Over 400 engineers in the two factories of the company are striving hard to achieve the goal of total self reliance in the field of professional electronics. And their endeavour is succeeding.



For The Week 21st August To 27th August 1977

MESHA (ARIES)
Aswini Bharani
Krittika $^{1}/_{4}$

MIXED results are indicated. You will be able to solve some of your problems by the end of this week. You can not expect com plete relief from the pressure of work and responsibility till the middle of next month. But keep to your schedule and continue your efforts. You will be able to reap the benefits after some time. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications. Health requires attention. Avoid friction with associates. Also avoid long jour neys unless necessary. Favourable days : 22nd & 23rd.

★

VRISHABA (TAURUS)
Krittika $^{3}/_{4}$ Rohini
Mrigashirsha $^{1}/_{2}$

YOU have to wait for some more time to implement your programme. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Speculative investments should be avoided. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children should be handled properly to avoid complications. Partnership matters require attention. You can expect cooperation from you superiors. Change of place is indicated for some. Favourable days : 24th & 25th.

★

MITHUNA (GEMINI)
Mrigashirsha $^{1}/_{2}$ Arudra
Punarvasu $^{3}/_{4}$

FAVOURABLE period to implement your programme. Promotional possibilities are bright and you should make best use of this opportunity to get the support of your superiors. You may have to undertake a journey shortly. Family members will be cooperative. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Partnership matters could be finalised favourably. You should be cautious in dealing with strangers. Favourable days : 26th & 27th.

★

KATAKA (CANCER)
Punarvasu $^{1}/_{4}$ Pushya
Ashlesha

YOU have to wait for some time to implement your programme. Financial position will not be satisfactory. Speculative investments should be avoided: Matters relating to brothers and sisters could be finalised. You can expect some relief from the pressure of work and responsibility from the middle of the week, Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children could be finalised favourably. You may have to undertake a journey shortly Favourable days : 23rd & 24th.

★

SIMHA (LEO)
Maka Purva Palguni
Uttara Palguni $^{1}/_{4}$

YOU will be able to reap the benefits for the efforts your were making during the last six months. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your position You can expect cooperation from your family members. Matters relating to children could be finalised favourably. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications later. Change of place is indicated for some. Favourable days : 25th & 26th.

★

KANYA (VIRGO)
Uttara Palguni $^{3}/_{4}$ Hastha
Chitra $^{1}/_{2}$

YOU can expect considerable relief from the pressure of work and responsibility by the end of this week. Financial problems also could be solved. But avoid speculative investments for some more time. You may have to shift your residence in the near future. There is no major change in the office. But you can expect encouragement from your superiors. Avoid friction with your family members. Matters relating to children re quire attention. Favourable days : 22nd & 23rd.

★

THULA (LIBRA)
Chitra $^{1}/_{2}$ Swathi
Visakha $^{3}/_{4}$

YOU will be able to reap the benefits for the efforts you were making during the last six months. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. You can expect cooperation from your family members. Matters relating to children could be finalised favourably. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications Health requires attention. Avoid journeys unless necessary. Favourable days : 24th & 25th.

★

VRISCHIKA (SCORPIO)
Vishakha $^{1}/_{4}$ Anuradha
Jyeshtha

MIXED results are indicated. You may have to take up additional responsibility in your office. You should also avoid friction with superiors. Be patient and have faith in future. You should not come to any hasty conclusions. Avoid impulsive actions. You can not expect quick results for the efforts you were making. Financial position will be satisfactory. But avoid speculative investment for some more time. Favourable days : 23rd & 24th.

★

DHANUS (SAGITTARIUS)
Mula Purva Ashadha
Uttara Ashadha $^{1}/_{4}$

FAVOURABLE period to finalise new business ventures. You can expect much encouragement from your associates. Partnership arrangements could be finalised favourably. Financial position will improve considerably. Speculative gains are also indicated. You should try to revive your old contacts. Property matters could be finalised favourably. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children require attention. Short journeys are indicated. Favourable days : 25th & 26th.

★

MAKARA (CAPRICORNUS)
Uttara Ashadha $^{3}/_{4}$
Shravana Dhanistha $^{1}/_{2}$

MIXED results are indicated. You should wait for some more time to implement your plans. You should be more cautious in dealing with strangers, Financial position will be satisfactory But avoid speculative investments for some more time. Health requires attention. Avoid long distance journeys unless necessary. Also avoid friction with associates. You can expect cooperation from your family members. Favourable days : 22nd & 23rd.

★

KUMBHA (AQUARIUS)
Dhanishta $^{1}/_{2}$ Sathabhishag
Purva Badrapada $^{3}/_{4}$

YOU should try to finalise partnership arrangements this week. Business will improve. You should also try to diversify your activities to increase your income. Property matters should be handled properly to avoid legal complications later. Health will be well maintained. You may have to undertake a journey by the end of this week. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children could be finalised favourably. Favourable days : 26th & 27th

★

MEENA (PISCES)
Purva Badrapada $^{1}/_{4}$
Uttara Badrapada Revati

YOU are passing through a favourable period. You should try to make best use of this opportunity to improve your prospects. Partnership matters could be finalised favourably. Financial position will improve. Speculative gains are also indicated. Family members will be cooperative. Matters relating to children require attention. Health will be well maintained. Change of place is indicated for some. Short journeys are also indicated. Favourable days : 23rd & 24th.

GLOSSARY

Arudra	—திருவாதிரை
Pushya	—பூசம்
Ashlesha	—ஆயில்யம்
Purva Phalguni	—பூரம்
Uttara Phalguni	—உத்திரம்
Anuradha	—அனுஷம்
Jyeshtha	—கேட்டை
Purva Ashada	—பூராடம்
Uttara Ashada	—உத்திராடம்
Shravana	—திருவோணம்
Dhanistha	—அவிட்டம்
Satha Bhishag	—சதயம்
Purva Bhadrapada	—பூரட்டாதி
Uttara Bhadrapada	—உத்திரட்டாதி

Japanese Dance Performance

To celebrate India's Independence Day, Japanese Dance programmes were staged on Friday, August 12, at the Music Academy Auditorium, Madras.

A group of 18 dancers, led by Prof. Kiitsu Sakaki bara, Director of the Sakaki-bara Dancing Academy (SDA), Tokyo, on a brief stay in Madras before proceeding to New Delhi for an Independence Day performance, gave the treat.

The Indo-Nippon Cultural Exchange Society (INCES) and Kala Mandir (President of both organisations, Mr. S. Viswanathan) organised the performance in Madras.

Hon'ble RM Veerappan, Minister of Information of Tamil Nadu Government, was the Chief Guest.

Five classic-type dances, 7 regional dances and a dance drama "The Tancho Cranes" depicting Mother Crane's devotion to her young ones were staged for about 2 hours.

Just as many forms of Indian dances are associated with Hindu temple rituals, classic-type Japanese dances originated in ancient *Shinto* shrine dances. Later, Imperial Court dances called *Bugaku Noh* drama of the nobility and *Kabuki* drama of the commoners have enriched the tradition.

The tempo of the typical Japanese dance is slow. Principally, dancers move their hands and fingers as well as fans they hold in their hands. Different from Indian counterparts, Japanese dancers do not goggle their eyes. Facial expression and foot movements are not very vigorous.

Also, Japan has a rich repository of folk dances, each region having its own folk songs and dances, passed on for generations. The movements of the e traditional folk dances are simple and easy to learn. The dances are generally performed by a group of both men and women wearing their work clothes and sometimes using their work implements also. But at times they are done singly or in pairs. Unlike the stylized classical dance movements, folk dance is more natural and free with a faster tempo and g eater vivacity.

— —

The Only Right

More than 10 per cent of Spain's population—about four million people--are over 65 years of age. As pointed out at a special symposium in Madrid, the overwhelming majority of them live in wretched conditions. Only one in four gets a pension, which comes to a third of the lowest wage. Four out of every five Spaniards of 65 and over, writes the newspaper "*Diario-16*", consider themselves outcasts. Their only right is to wait for death.

Bicycle Eater

The winner of a recent Fantastic Record Games held near Paris was Jacques Lotti. Appearing under his stage name of Monsieur Mangetout (Mister Eat All), he bested another eccentric who dealt cards and shaved himself with his feet. Armed with a saw, pliers and a file, Lotti demolished his bicycle and gulped it down bit by bit before a crowd of spectators. It took him two weeks to do it. He saved the best part for last. "The chain", he said, "is nice and greasy and has the best taste".

How To Keep Them In

The British Ministry of Education, according to the *London Daily Mirror*, is studying the question of whether or not children should be paid a little for attending school. The reason is that many parents make their children leave school and get odd jobs to help the family along. If the plan goes through, teachers will envy pupils. According to the National Union of Teachers, the number of unemployed among the newly-graduated school instructors will reach 40,000 by this September.

From page 1

crop is destroyed every year by rodents, insects and other pests and that scientific storage facilities must be created near the farmers' fields to stop this waste. What is more, the Pusa Institute in New Delhi has designed a two-tonne, mud-built, plastic-lined silo that can be put up for no more than Rs. 200. A crash programme to set up ten such bins in every village at the government's cost will involve an expenditure of no more than Rs. 100 crores.

MODERNISE

Surely every state government can well afford to spend its share of the requisite funds and set up the bins, to be operated as a free service—like street lighting or piped-water—for poor farmers by the village patil or the local panchayat. This will not only have a tremendous demonstration effect but will also generate quite a few jobs. Likewise, a Rs. 30-crore programme to establish 100,000 biogas plants every year is bound to yield results quite out of proportion to the outlay.

Similarly, a massive extension of the existing network of weather and crop forecasting stations or, for that matter, of regulated *mandis* will be much more cost-effective than almost any big project that can be thought of in the current state of the economy. Indeed, it will do more to modernise farming, particularly of cash crops like cotton and oilseeds, than all the extension agencies in some states.

And, there is no reason why the country should continue to burden itself with the world's most complicated juridical procedures and tax laws much longer. Nor should any further time be lost in revamping the slow-moving machinery for the settlement of labour disputes by providing for time-bound processes like adjudication and compulsory arbitration across the board. All this may hurt some vested interests but the government has no other option if it genuinely wants to throw off the yoke of the past by means it can afford.

Sri Prabhudas Patwari, Governor of Tamil Nadu, visited the photo studio of photographer A. Arumugam. The Governor was received by Mr. Arumugam on arrival and was garlanded by his daughter Jamuna Rani. (Top extreme right) Governor is seen with Nirmala, Jamuna Rani and Arumugam. Mr A.A.V. Sankar presenting a memento. Governor signing the visitors' book.

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Thunai Iruppal Meenakshi

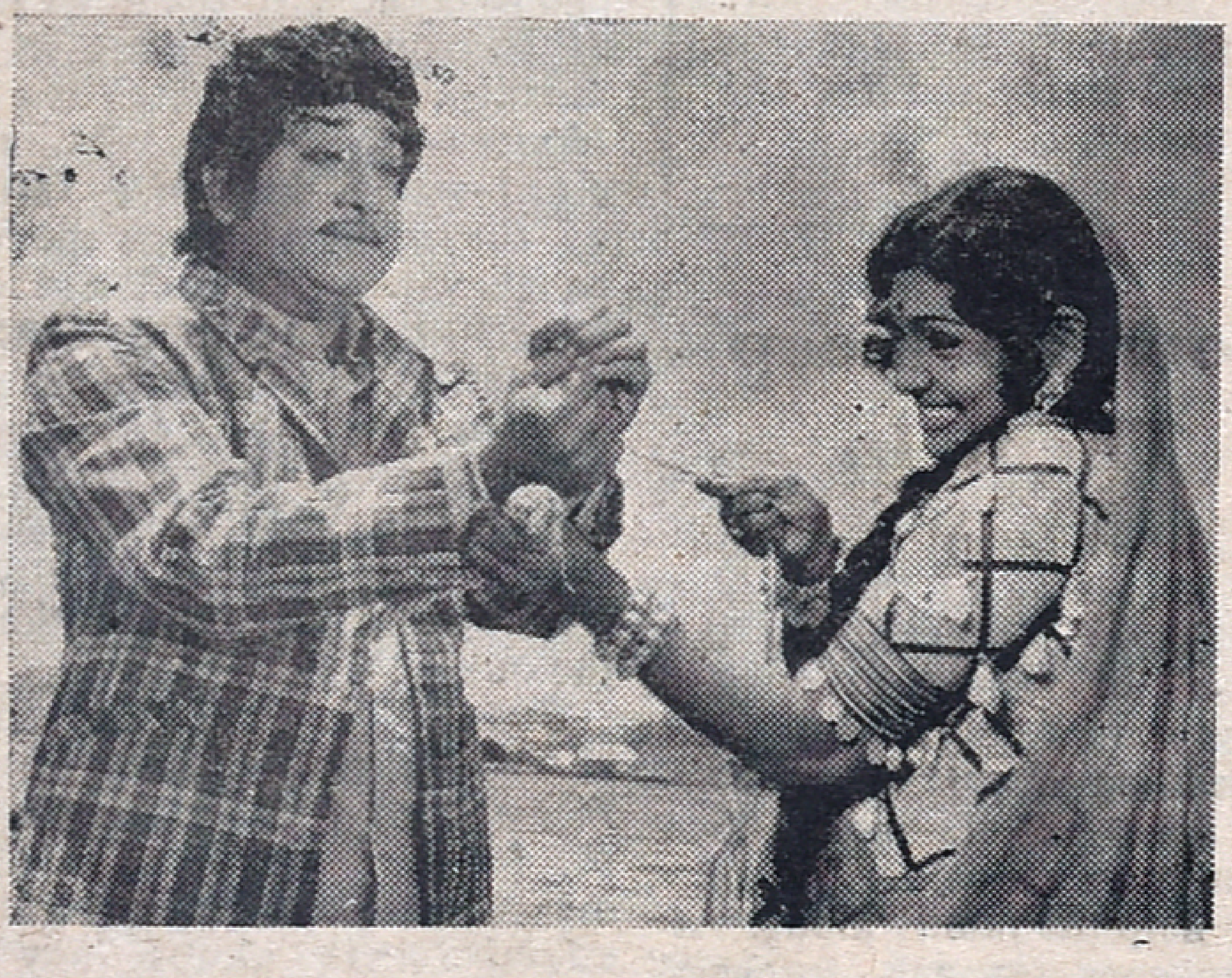
Again, it is old wine in new bottle. SP. V. Film's THUNAI IRUPPAL MEENAKSHI is just a remake of Gemini's "Samsaram" with all its charm lost.

Directed by Valampuri Somanathan, who has also provided the screenplay and dialogue, it has Sujatha and Sivakumar leading the star cast.

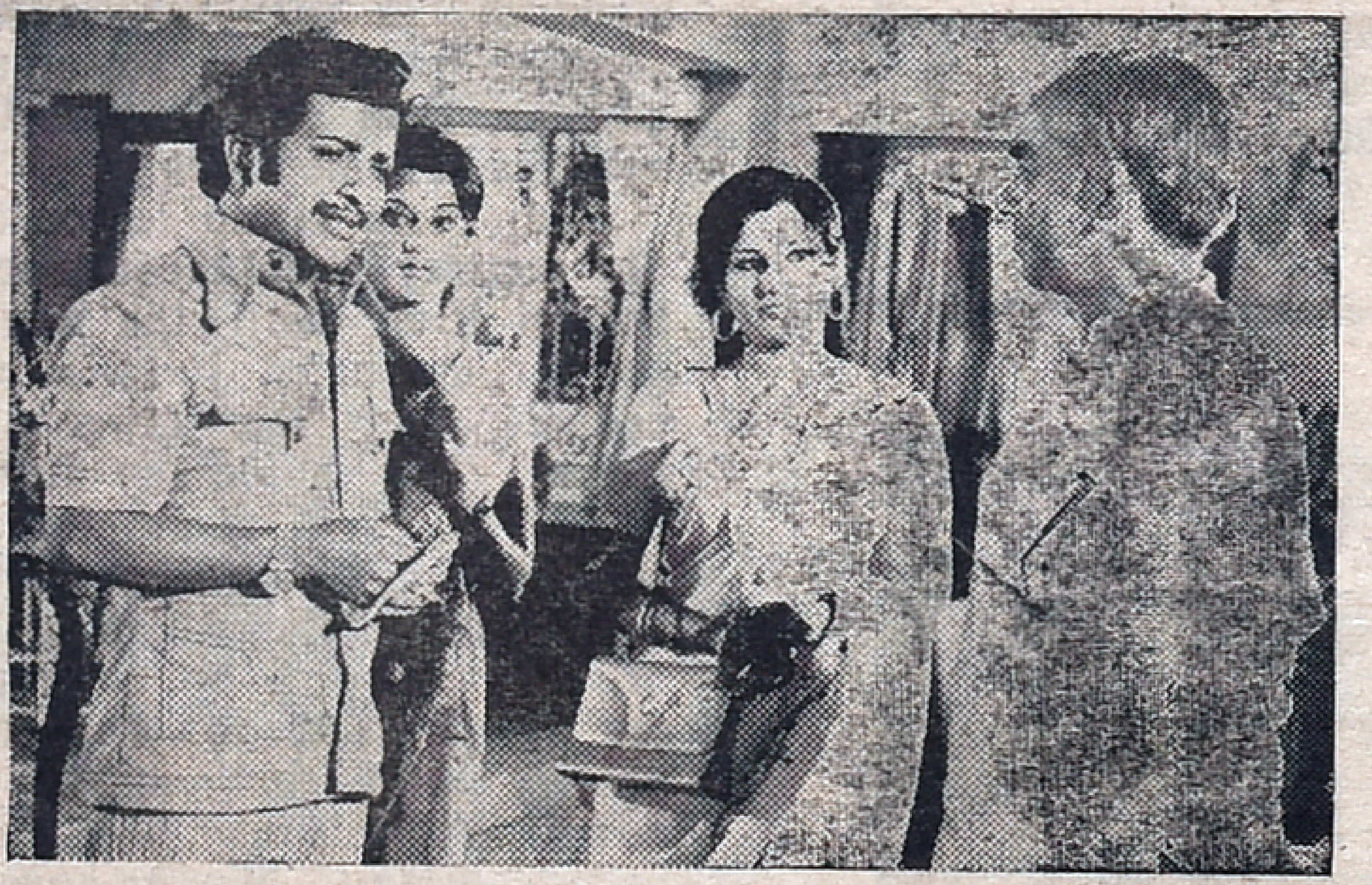
Sivakumar shows maturity and understanding of the character that he has portrayed. Sujatha, as his suffering wife who waits years and years in the hope of meeting him again, is adequate. Vijayakumar has done well. K. A. Thangavelu, Manorama, Thengai Srinivasan are also in the cast.

Music, photography and other technical qualities are of average standard.

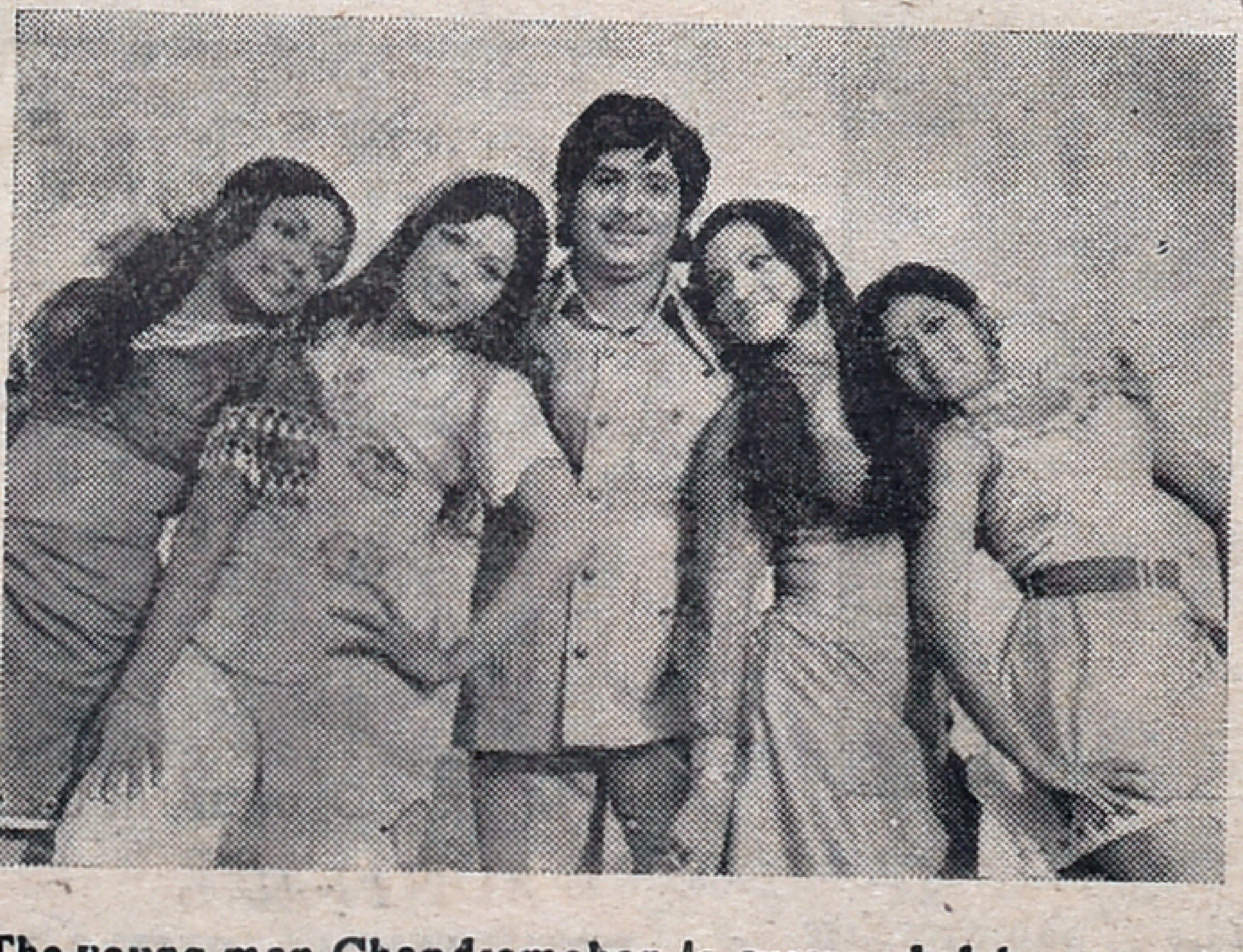
On the whole this social drama with a puranic touch may appeal to a section of the sentimental type of women folk.



Sujatha trying to tie Sivaji Ganesan's hands in Muktha Films' ANDAMAN KATHALI.



Director Sankaran instructing Sivakumar, Padmapriya and "Phatafat", Jayalakshmi on the sets of Gomathi Sankar Pictures PERUMAIKKURIYAVAL.



The young man Chandramohan is surrounded by a group of young girls. A sequence in Muktha Films' ANDAMAN KATHALI

FILM PROFILE

Elated Lakshmi Aspires For Greater Heights

STATE recognition of individual histrionic merit fulfills the emotional aspirations of every film artiste. It serves as a crowning glory for actors and actresses who strive to give their best to the roles assigned to them.

South India's famed feminine star Lakshmi is no exception to this rule. She has spiralled to stardom through sheer hard work and is now the proud recepient of the coveted "Best Actress" 1977 nomination for the President's Award. Having richly deserved this singular all-India honour, she will go to Delhi in the middle of September this year to accept the prize.

It was a highly elated and much relaxed Lakshmi that greeted me at Arunachalam Studios in Madras where she was busy on the sets for the completion of Babu Movies' Tamil social film entitled ORUVANUKKU ORUTHI.

"This is one of the rarest moments of my film life and I feel so relaxed to look back upon this honour bestowed on me," she declared.

Lakshmi made her film debut with the Tamil film JEEVANAMSAM in 1968 starring opposite Sivakumar. She hasn't looked back since then. The Tamil film, THIKKATRA PARVATHI based on Rajaji's short story emphasising on the evil of drink won the National Award as the best film in 1974. Lakshmi played the role of Parvathi in that film.

The Malayalam film CHATTAKARI and later adapted in Hindi as JULIE won for her the Kerala State award. "Filmfare" magazine named her as the best actress for her outstanding role in the Malayalam film MOHINI AATAM.

Lakshmi's entry into films was never accidental or backed by any stroke of luck. Beginning with her schooldays when participating in plays she exhibited great talent for characterisation. On completing her studies, she was egged on to accept a career in the movies by her mother, Rukmini, who herself won fame in the Tamil film SRI VALLI.

Todate, Lakshmi has to her credit some 90 movies comprising films made in Hindi, Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu.

The film, SILA NERANGALIL SILA MANITHARGAL which got Lakshmi the best actress award, is based on D. Jayakanthan's Tamil Novel which is a grim commentary on the vagaries of masculine behaviour against feminine helplessness in a given situation. In the story, a college girl accepting a ride in a stranger's car on a rainy day is forcefully raped by him. The girl is chastised and disowned by her people to win a place of recognition in society.

Lakshmi looks forward to with great expectations for her delineation of a difficult character in another of Jayakanthan's story which has been simultaneously shot in Hindi and Tamil. The Hindi version is called PARIKRAMA in which Lakshmi is cast with Girish Karnad. The Tamil film is titled : NADIGAI NAADAGAM PARKIRAL. The two films await early release.

"I have never laid much reliance on luck to help me in my career. I have realised that

hard work is always recognised and rewarded ultimately. This would be my sincere hint to those aspiring for fame in films," she said.

Lakshmi is now engrossed in David Niven's autobiography, "Bring On The Empty Horses." She takes a lively interest in what is happening in the world whether it is politics or just women's lib.

Learning languages, she tells me, is one of her favorite hobbies. She is currently studying French. She already speaks fluent Hindi, Malayalam, Telugu and Tamil.

"But my greatest interest is bringing up my six-year-old daughter, Shanti, with whom I spend all my spare hours", she says.

Printed and Published for the Free India Private Ltd., by G. Rangarajan at the Free India Press, 77, General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-600 002. Editor: D. Krishnamurthy. Telephone: 85304